REMARKS

I.   INTRODUCTION

In response to the Office Action dated December 10, 2007, the claims have not been amended. Claims 1, 3-17, 19-33 and 35-48 remain in the application. Re-consideration of the application is requested.

II.   SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The independent claims are directed to temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator. The claims provide for displaying a graphic object and an object manipulator on the object. Even though the definition of an object manipulator is well understood in the field of the invention, Applicants have amended the claims to further clarify such an object manipulator. In this regard, the claims now provide that the object manipulator is a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object. A cursor is placed over the object manipulator and information is temporarily displayed in response. Further, the information is displayed without activating the object manipulator at all.

The support in the specification for the various claim limitations are set forth below.

CLAIM LIMITATION	SPECIFICATION SUPPORT
1. A method for temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator:	[0005] - Page 2, line 21-page 3, line 1; [0084] - Page 24, line 22-page 25, line 2; FIG. 15
displaying a graphic object in a computer graphics program;	[0084] - Page 24, line 22-page 25, line 2; FIG. 15, step 1500.
displaying an object manipulator on the graphic object, wherein the object manipulator comprises a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object;	[0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0010] - page 4, lines 19-23; [0043] - page 11, lines 16-22; [0054] page 15, line 22-page 16, line 7; [0058] - Page 17, lines 1-5; [0060] - Page 17, lines 12-17; [0075] - Page 22, lines 3-8; [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; FIG. 15, step 1502
receiving cursor input wherein a cursor is	[0012] - Page 5, lines 5-14; [0015] Page 6, lines 2-

placed over the object manipulator; and	7; [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0087] - Page 25, line 17-page 26, line 1; FIG. 15, step 1504
temporarily displaying information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object manipulator.	[0014] - Page 5, line 20-page 6, line 1; [0069] - Page 20, lines 8-11; [0073] - Page 21, lines 15-18; [0075] - Page 22, lines 3-8; [0086] - Page 25, lines 6-16; FIG. 15, step 1506
17. An apparatus for temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator in a computer graphics program of a computer system comprising:	[0005] - Page 2, line 21-page 3, line 1; [0084] - Page 24, line 22-page 25, line 2; FIG. 2, 200, 208, FIG. 3
(a) a computer having a memory;	[0034] - Page 9, lines 9-15; FIGs. 2 and 3, 200, 204, 304, 208, 310, 306
(b) an application executing on the computer, wherein the application is configured to:	[0035] - Page 9, lines 16-23; FIGs 2 and 3, 208.
(i) display a graphic object in a computer graphics program;	[0084] - Page 24, line 22-page 25, line 2; FIG. 15, step 1500
(ii) display an object manipulator on the graphic object, wherein the object manipulator comprises a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object;	[0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0010] - page 4, lines 19-23; [0043] - page 11, lines 16-22; [0054] page 15, line 22-page 16, line 7; [0058] - Page 17, lines 1-5; [0060] - Page 17, lines 12-17; [0075] - Page 22, lines 3-8; [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; FIG. 15, step 1502
(iii) receive cursor input wherein a cursor is placed over the object manipulator; and	[0012] - Page 5, lines 5-14; [0015] Page 6, lines 2-7; [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0087] - Page 25, line 17-page 26, line 1; FIG. 15, step 1504
(iv) temporarily display information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object	[0014] - Page 5, line 20-page 6, line 1; [0069] - Page 20, lines 8-11; [0073] - Page 21, lines 15-18; [0075] - Page 22, lines 3-8; [0086] - Page 25, lines

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manipulator.	6-16; FIG. 15, step 1506
33. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer to perform a method for temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator in an object-oriented computer graphics system, the method comprising:	[0005] - Page 2, line 21-page 3, line 1; [0084] - Page 24, line 22-page 25, line 2; Page 31, lines 20-23; FIG. 1 and 2
means for displaying a graphic object in a computer graphics program;	This element is a means plus function element. The structure, material, or acts corresponding to this claimed element are described in the specification at [0084] - Page 24, line 22-page 25, line 2 and [0034]-[0041] - page 9, line 9-page 11, line 8; FIG. 15, step 1500
means for displaying an object manipulator on the graphic object, wherein the object manipulator comprises a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object;	This element is a means plus function element. The structure, material, or acts corresponding to this claimed element are described in the specification at [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0010] - page 4, lines 19-23; [0043] - page 11, lines 16-22; [0054] page 15, line 22-page 16, line 7; [0058] - Page 17, lines 1-5; [0060] - Page 17, lines 12-17; [0075] - Page 22, lines 3-8; [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0034]-[0041] - page 9, line 9-page 11, line 8; FIG. 15, step 1502
means for receiving cursor input wherein a cursor is placed over the object manipulator; and	This element is a means plus function element. The structure, material, or acts corresponding to this claimed element are described in the specification at [0012] - Page 5, lines 5-14; [0015]

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	Page 6, lines 2-7; [0085] - Page 25, lines 3-5; [0087] - Page 25, line 17-page 26, line 1; [0034]-[0041] - page 9, line 9-page 11, line 8; FIG. 15, step 1504
means for temporarily displaying information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object manipulator.	This element is a means plus function element. The structure, material, or acts corresponding to this claimed element are described in the specification at [0014] - Page 5, line 20-page 6, line 1; [0069] - Page 20, lines 8-11; [0073] - Page 21, lines 15-18; [0075] - Page 22, lines 3-8; [0086] - Page 25, lines 6-16; [0034]-[0041] - page 9, line 9-page 11, line 8; FIG. 15, step 1506
35. The article of manufacture of claim 33, wherein the means for temporarily displaying the information comprises means for changing a color of the object manipulator, wherein other object manipulators are displayed in close proximity on the graphic object such that it is difficult to distinguish which object manipulator will be activated as a result of pointing device activation, and wherein the changing of the color distinguishes the object manipulator from the other object manipulators.	This element is a means plus function element. The structure, material, or acts corresponding to this claimed element are described in the specification at [0034]-[0041] - page 9, line 9-page 11, line 8; [0047]-[0050] - Page 13, line 17-page 14, line 22; FIGs. 1 and 2, 208

III.   ARGUMENT

On page (2) of the Office Action, claims 1, 3-17, 19-33, and 35-48 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Arora et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,845,299 (Arora) in view of Malamud et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,948,126 (Malamud) and Kreegar et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,396,590 (Kreegar).

A.   Independent Claims 1, 17, and 33

Specifically, independent claims 1, 17, and 33 were rejected as follows:

> Regarding independent claim 1, Arora teaches a method for temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator:
> Displaying a graphic object in a computer graphics program; displaying an object manipulator on the graphic object; (i.e. "Properties" window related to items 502 and 504 in FIG. 5 et seq. of Arora);
> wherein the object manipulator comprises a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object; (figure 9a-9d)
> Arora does not teach temporarily displaying information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object manipulator.
> Malamud teaches receiving cursor input wherein a cursor is placed over the object (i.e. see tooltip associated with objects in FIGS. 2D-2H et seq. of Malamud).
> It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the cursor input of Maiamud into the information display of Arora. Said artisan would have been motivated to combine Malamud into Arora so that through manipulation of the cursor the user is able to have displayed information about the object (i.e. see col. 1 line 52 et seq. of Malamud).
> Kreegar teaches displaying information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object manipulator (i.e. col. 2 line 50 et seq. of Kreegar; "without having to activate different modes for different manipulations").
> It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to combine the non-activation required manipulators of Kreegar into the temporary display of Arora as modified by Malamud. Said artisan would have been motivated to combine Kreegar into the modified Arora to allow a user • to manipulate the objects without having to resort to alternative• methods of manipulation (i.e. col. 2 line 45 et seq. of Kreegar).

> Claim 17 is similar in scope to claim 1, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

> Claim 33 is similar in scope to claim 1, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

(1)   Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar do not teach, disclose or suggest temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator that is used to modify a property of a graphic object; and

(2)   Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar do not teach, disclose or suggest temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator that is used to modify a property of a graphic object without activating the object manipulator.

As described above, the independent claims are directed to temporarily displaying information relating to an object manipulator. The claims provide for displaying a graphic object and an object manipulator on the object. Even though the definition of an object manipulator is well understood in the field of the invention, Applicants previously amended the claims to further clarify such an object manipulator. In this regard, the claims provide that the object manipulator is a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object. A cursor is placed over the

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object manipulator and information is temporarily displayed in response. Further, the information is displayed without activating the object manipulator at all.

When rejecting claim 1, the Office Action relies on Arora to teach the display of an object manipulator on the graphic object. Namely, the Action relies on the "Properties" window related to items 502 and 504 of FIG. 5. Applicants respectfully disagree with and traverse such an assertion. Firstly, the properties window is not even remotely similar to an object manipulator (either before or after the present amendments). Secondly, the properties window is not displayed on a graphic object itself (as claimed). Instead, the properties window is displayed to the side of windows 502 and 504. Again, not only does Arora fail to teach, disclose, or suggest an object manipulator, but Arora also fails to even remotely allude to displaying such an object manipulator on a graphic object itself.

The Action continues and relies on Malamud's tooltip in FIGS. 2D-2H to teach the receipt of cursor input when placed over an object. Applicants note that Malamud's tooltips are also not object manipulators (either before or after the present amendments). Instead, Malamud's tooltips are merely information that is displayed about an object in an information window (see col. 1, lines 52 et seq.). Further, Malamud's tooltips are not displayed when the user places a cursor over an object manipulator. As can be clearly seen in FIGs. 2D-2H, the cursor is merely placed over an object (e.g., a folder or some object) and not over an object manipulator that is displayed on an object (as claimed). Accordingly, Malamud also fails to teach, disclose, or suggest, explicitly or implicitly the present invention.

Lastly, the Office Action relies on Kreegar to teach displaying information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object manipulator (col. 2, line 50 et seq). Applicants note that Kreegar merely describes the ability to use different shape control tools (see col. 2, lines 41-68). Further, close examination of the Kreegar's recited text reveals that rather than forcing the user to enter a different mode to perform a different manipulation (e.g., using different menu bar selections), Kreegar provides the ability to merely selecting a different shape control tool. However, nowhere in Kreegar is there even a remote reference to displaying information regarding any of such shape control tools or regarding what such shape control tools will do. In addition, contrary to that asserted in the Office Action, Kreegar actually requires the user to click on the tool in order to display or use the particular shape control tool (see col. 2, lines 60-68). Kreegar's text explicitly

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recites that the tool must be activated and manipulated. In this regard, Kreegar would actually serve to teach away from the present invention.

In response to the above arguments, the final Office Action first asserts that the claims will be read broadly. Thereafter, to teach the temporary display of information relating to the object manipulator that is used to modify the property of the graphic object, the final Action again relies on Malamud's property information pop-up window of the selected item (Malamud col. 7, lines 42-70) with Arora's object manipulator (col. 9, lines 40-50). Applicants respectfully disagree with and traverse the rejections. The independent claims explicitly provide:

> displaying an object manipulator on the graphic object, wherein the object manipulator comprises a glyph or symbol that is used to modify a property of the graphic object;

In addition, the independent claims explicitly provide:

> temporarily displaying information relating to the object manipulator without activating the object manipulator.

Thus, contrary to the assertion of the Examiner, the claim limitations expressly provide that (1) the object manipulator is used to modify a property of the graphic object, and (2) information relating to the object manipulator is temporarily displayed without activating the object manipulator. As stated above, Malamud's popup window is not displayed when a cursor moves over an object manipulator. In fact, Malamud complete fails to describe the use or description of an object manipulator (as expressly defined in the claims) whatsoever. Instead, Malamud's popup window is merely displayed when the tip of the cursor is moved over a portion of a folder (see col. 7, lines 42-70).

Further, as stated above, Arora also fails to describe an object manipulator as claimed and used in the present claims. Instead, Arora actually teaches away from the temporary display without activating the object manipulator because in Arora, when the various icons are displayed, the user must select one to display a secondary group of tools (see col. 9, lines 40-50). Further, the icons cited in the final Office Action are not displayed "on a graphics object" as explicitly claimed. Instead, Arora displays all of the icons in a single tool window 324 (see figures 9a-9f and col. 9, lines 40-50).

With respect to the arguments relating to the temporary display of information "relating to the object manipulator" (expressly claimed), the final Office Action again relies on the same portions of Malamud and Arora. Applicants reassert that arguments above and submit that not only do

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Malamud and Arora (either alone or when combined) fail to teach the object manipulator as claimed, but they both fail to teach the temporary display of information relating to the object manipulator as claimed. In addition, Applicants submit that the cited text serves to actually teach away from the presently claimed invention.

Building upon the independent claims, the dependent claims provide for displaying certain types of information - all without activating the object manipulator.

Applicants note that the concept of placing an object manipulator on a graphic object and providing information of the object manipulator itself without activating the manipulator is neither taught nor suggested by the prior art. More specifically, the invention provides the ability to receive feedback regarding the object manipulator without having to actually activate the manipulator and test the various scenarios or uses of the manipulator. In addition, as addressed below, the dependent claims provide various specific implementations that are neither taught nor suggested by the prior art.

The cited references do not teach nor suggest these various elements of Applicant's independent claims.

In the previously submitted Office Action, numerous arguments were set forth regarding all of the dependent claims and how they are distinguishable over the cited art. However, rather than addressing such arguments, the Patent Office elected to completely and totally disregard the arguments. In this regard, the Patent Office failed to even enter one sentence in the "response to argument" section of the final Office Action relating to the dependent claims. Further, the Office Action entered the identical rejections for the dependent claims. Such a response fails to advance prosecution and merely serves to delay prosecution. Applicants reassert the arguments with respect to the dependent claims (see below) and respectfully requests that the Examiner address the arguments in any subsequent response.

B.   Dependent Claims 3, 19, and 35

Dependent claims 3, 19, and 35 provide that the information is a change of color of the object manipulator. As amended, claims 3, 19, and 35 provide that there are multiple object manipulators that are displayed in close proximity on the graphic object. In this regard, the claims explicitly provide that it is difficult to distinguish which object manipulator will be activated as a

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result of pointing device activation. Further, the display of the changed color distinguishes one object manipulator from another object manipulator displayed in close proximity.

In rejecting these dependent claims, the Office action relied on a color button of FIG. 3 of Arora. Applicants note that the claims do not provide for a color button whatsoever. Instead, as claimed, the color of the object manipulator is changed. Thus, the existence of the ability to select a color or to click a color button has no relevance whatsoever to the present claims.

Further, the other cited references fail to cure the deficiencies of Arora.

C.   Dependent Claims 4, 20, and 36

Dependent claims 4, 20, and 36 provide that the information displayed is a value of a property that is to be modified by the object manipulator. As amended, the claims provide that, when the cursor is moved over an object manipulator (and without activating the manipulator [e.g., clicking the mouse button]), a property that will be modified by activating the object manipulator is displayed. In rejecting these claims, the Office Action relies on the properties window related to items 502 and 504 of FIG. 5 of Arora.

Applicants respectfully traverse such an assertion. Again, Arora's properties window is not information that is displayed when a cursor is placed over an object manipulator. In this regard, Arora does not teach or disclose an object manipulator. Further, the information in Arora's properties window has no relevance with respect to an object manipulator. Instead, the properties window only refers to properties of a current page displayed (see col. 6, lines 42-46). Such a properties window is not temporarily displayed as claimed nor does such a window disclose the value of a property that will be modified if an object manipulator is activated. Again, such a properties window is neither relevant to, nor does it remotely describe, the claimed object manipulator, information, or value that will be modified by activation of an object manipulator as claimed.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

D.   Dependent Claims 5, 21, and 37

These dependent claims build upon claims 4, 20, and 36 and further provide that the property for which the value is displayed is a dimensional property. Thus, the displayed value is for a dimensional property (i.e., the value comprises a dimension).

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action further relies on the width and height in pixels in FIG. 3 of Arora. However, the width and height in the properties window are for a grid of the displayed window. Such a grid is not an object manipulator, does not represent an object manipulator, nor does it relate to a property of an object manipulator (as claimed). In this regard, such grid properties have no relevance to the presently claimed invention.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

E.   Dependent Claims 6, 22, and 38

As amended, dependent claims 6, 22, and 38 provide that the information is a graphic visual representation of the graphic object that indicates a potential change to a state of the object (i.e., on which the object manipulator is displayed). In other words, the displayed graphic is a visual representation of the graphics object wherein the visual representation indicates a change to the state of the graphic object. An example of such a changed state is illustrated in FIGS. 11A-11B of the filed application.

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action again relies on Arora's properties window. However, nowhere in the properties window is there any visual representation of a graphic object. Further, nowhere in the properties window is there any indication of a potential change to a state of a graphic object. In this regard, the Office Action is completely disregarding and ignoring the explicit limitations set forth in the claims. Under MPEP §2142 and 2143.03 "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970)." The Action fails to consider each of the claim limitations and summarily rejects the claims referring to a drawing of an issued patent that is not even remotely relevant to the presently claimed invention.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

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F.   Dependent Claims 7, 23, and 39

These dependent claims are dependent on 6, 22, and 38 and further provide that the potential change is a potential result of interacting with the object manipulator. Thus, as claimed, the potential result would be a visual representation of the graphic object that indicates the result of interacting with the object manipulator.

Such an indication of the result is not taught, nor suggested by the cited references. As set forth in the patent application, the display of the representation communicates to the user the potential results of interacting with the manipulator without requiring the user to a) interact with the manipulator, b) experiment with what can be done with the manipulator, and c) potentially undo unintended results. Accordingly, the user is able to visualize results before making an actual modification.

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action relies on sample text in item 504 of Arora. Such sample text is not what would result from interacting with an object manipulator as claimed. Instead, the sample text is text that the user would have to manually type into the text box. The sample text is not a potential result from interacting with an object manipulator. In this regard, manually typing in text is not even remotely similar to temporarily displaying a potential value that would result if a user were to activate an object manipulator. Arora completely and utterly fails to teach any aspect of the claimed invention, explicitly or implicitly.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

G.   Dependent Claims 8, 24, and 40

Dependent claims 8, 24, and 40 provide that the information that is temporarily displayed is a function of the object manipulator.

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action relies on item 301 of Fig. 4A of Kreegar. Item 301 of Fig. 4A is a scaling shape control tool (see Kreegar col. 5, lines 65-66). But again, no function is being displayed in Kreegar. Further, no function is temporarily displayed in Kreegar. Further yet, Kreegar completely fails to describe the display of any information relating to the shape control tools 301. Without teaching the ability to display such information, Kreegar cannot possibly teach, disclose, or suggest, the claim limitations, which explicitly require such a display.

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In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

H.   Dependent Claims 9, 25, and 41

Dependent claims 9, 25, and 41 are dependent on 8, 24, and 40 and further provide that the function that is displayed is a name of the property the object manipulator is used to modify.   FIGS. 12A-12B illustrate the display of the name of the property as claimed. For example, the terms "width and height" may be displayed when the cursor is displayed over a particular object manipulator.

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action relies on the Name Information Pointer 26 in FIG. 2A of Malamud. Col. 6, lines 1-6 describe the name information pointer 26:

> Name information pointer 26 includes a pointing portion 28 (i.e., a conventional pointing cursor) and an information box 30. The information box 30 displays the name of the object to which the pointing portion 28 points.

However, what is notoriously missing from such a description is that the name pointer is for a name of the object and not for the name of a property that an object manipulator is used to modify (as claimed). In this regard, a name of an object is not similar to, nor does it allude to, the name of a property of the object. Nor does the name of an object allude to the name of a property that an object manipulator will modify (as claimed).

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

I.   Dependent Claims 11, 27, and 43

Dependent claims 11, 27, and 43 provide that the information that is temporarily displayed is a method that is used to modify a function of the object manipulator. In other words, the object manipulator has a function and the information that is displayed describes a method that can be used to modify that function.

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action relied on item 301 in Fig. 4A of Kreegar. However as described above, item 301 of FIG. 4A is merely a scale control tool and does not refer to a method or a method used to modify a function of an object manipulator. In fact, Kreegar does not even remotely allude to such a claim limitation.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

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J. Dependent Claims 13, 29, and 45

Dependent claims 13, 29, and 45 provide that the information is displayed after a period of time has passed with the cursor located over the object manipulator. In other words, the information that is temporarily displayed is not displayed until the cursor remains over the area for a period of time.

In rejecting these claims, the Office Action relies on Kreegar's object manipulators of FIG., 3 with information displayed when a cursor is over an object in FIG. 2D of Malamud. However, neither reference discloses the ability to display information about an object manipulator. Further, even if combined, the present invention would not result. In this regard, if combined, a scale control tool would be displayed along with information about objects in a drawing (from Malamud). However, information about the scale control tools is not disclosed nor alluded to in either Malamud or Kreegard or the combination of references.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

Moreover, the various elements of Applicant's claimed invention together provide operational advantages over Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar. In addition, Applicant's invention solves problems not recognized by Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar.

Thus, Applicant submits that independent claims 1, 17, and 33 are allowable over Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar. Further, dependent claims 3-16, 19-32, 35-48 are submitted to be allowable over Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar in the same manner, because they are dependent on independent claims 1, 17, and 33, respectively, and thus contain all the limitations of the independent claims. In addition, dependent claims 3-16, 19-32, 35-48 recite additional novel elements not shown by Arora, Malamud, and Kreegar.

It is believed that no fees are due at this time. Nonetheless, should any charges be deemed necessary, please charge any such fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No. 50-0494 of Gates & Cooper LLP.

IV.   CONCLUSION

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is now in good order for allowance and such allowance is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner believe minor matters still remain that can be resolved in a telephone interview, the Examiner is urged to call Applicant's undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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